

\$10,000,000 FOR COLLEGES.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT TO GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

Only the income to be used—Hopes to Induce Others to Aid Institutions Now Existing. Instead of Founding New Ones—Money to be Available Oct. 1.

John D. Rockefeller announced yesterday a gift of \$10,000,000 for higher education. The gift is made through the General Education Board, which will have the distribution of the income of this fund, and which suddenly rises from a comparatively small institution for the furtherance of negro schools to a power in American educational matters.

The money will be used mainly for the assistance of small and struggling colleges, the great institutions, it is understood, are to receive no benefits from the fund. The trustees of the fund say that this means more than the gift of ten millions to higher education; it means the establishment of an institution which will make a business of distributing gifts to education intelligently and a movement to divert money from the founding of small and weak colleges to the support of needy ones already established.

John D. Rockefeller gave \$100,000 in 1901 to found the board and to help it work with the name Rockefeller in the South, has been known to do more, and that an announcement was to be made at a meeting yesterday.

Still, the members were astonished when Robert C. Ogden, the chairman, rose and announced that the gift was to be an even \$10,000,000. The board formally accepted the gift and the following statement was issued to the public by Dr. Wallace Buttrick, the secretary.

"A meeting of the General Education Board at today a gift of \$10,000,000 was announced from Mr. John D. Rockefeller. The fund is to be an endowment for higher education in the United States.

"The announcement of the gift was contained in a letter from Mr. F. C. Gates, who is Mr. Rockefeller's representative. The following is a copy of the letter of gift:

"26 Broadway, New York, June 30, 1905.
"To Messrs. Wallace Buttrick and Starr J. Murphy, Secretaries and Executive Officers, General Education Board, 24 William Street, New York.

"Dear Sirs: I am authorized by Mr. John D. Rockefeller to say that he will contribute to the General Education Board the sum of ten million dollars (\$10,000,000), to be paid October first next, in cash, or at his option, in income-producing securities, at their market value, the principal to be held in perpetuity as a foundation for education, the income, above expenses and administration, to be distributed to, or used for the benefit of, such institutions of learning, at such times, in such amounts, for such purposes and under such conditions, or employed in such other ways, as the board may deem best adapted to promote a comprehensive system of higher education in the United States. Yours very truly,

F. C. GATES.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., with other members of New York city, was instrumental in forming the General Education Board in February, 1902. A very broad and admirable charter was secured from Congress and signed by President Roosevelt Jan. 12, 1903.

A gift of one million dollars from Mr. John D. Rockefeller was immediately passed over to the board, especially designated for educational work in the South. Other funds have been added by other philanthropists since that time and the board has confined its work hitherto mainly to educational work in the Southern States.

"The present gift differs from Mr. Rockefeller's first gift to the board in the following particulars:

"The principal sum of the gift of one million dollars made on the organization of the board could be distributed. The present gift of ten million dollars is held as endowment, the income only being available for distribution.

"The first gift was designed to be used exclusively in the Southern States. The present gift is for use not only in the Southern States but throughout the United States, without distinction of section.

"The first gift could be used for common schools and secondary education. The second gift is confined to higher education and is designed especially for colleges as such, although the great philanthropy, although there is no prohibition in the act of gift against making contributions to universities.

"Both gifts are alike available for denominational schools as well as for those which are non-sectarian. While the funds may be employed for denominational schools, they will be employed without sectarian restrictions. No effort will be made to have funds be particularly favored, but funds will be open to approved schools of all denominations, although they cannot be employed for giving specifically theological instruction.

"In distributing the funds the board will aim especially to favor those institutions which are well located and which have a local constituency sufficiently strong and able to insure permanence and power. No attempt will be made to assist moribund schools or to assist institutions which are so located that they cannot promise to be permanently useful.

"Within these limits there are no restrictions as to the use of the income. It may be used for endowment, for buildings, for current expenses, for debts, for apparatus or for any other purpose which may be found most serviceable.

"It is known that Mr. Rockefeller has had this gift in contemplation for a long time, and Mr. Gates has been studying the subject in his behalf for many months. If the fund proves to be as useful as is now anticipated, Mr. Rockefeller will undoubtedly make large additions to it in future years."

The board has, in fact, already done most of the preliminary work of investigating the condition of the small colleges throughout the United States. Starr J. Murphy, executive officer for the States of the North and West, has had a corps of assistants at work for months. In the office of the society information on every college in the country is tabulated and filed away. The investigators have taken statements of wants and needs from the presidents of these colleges and have recorded their opinion of the deserts of each separate institution.

By next October, when the money is definitely handed over, the board will have begun to begin distributing it.

2550 TO ATLANTIC CITY AND RETURN. Sunday, July 2, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Special train leaves New York 6:45 A. M., stops at Newark, Elizabeth, Camden, Atlantic City, and returns to New York 11:30 P. M.—Adt.

FRITION IN GORHAM COMPANY

VICE-PRESIDENT WOULD ATTACK PRESIDENT'S STOCK.

Three Million Dollars Involved—Robinson Charges Holbrook With Breach of Contract, Alleging President Agreed to Transfer 15,000 Shares to Him.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 30.—George Robinson, vice-president of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, filed an affidavit of \$3,000,000 against the stock owned by Edward Holbrook of New York, president of the company, breach of contract being the allegation upon which the action is based. The attachment is against stock owned in several manufacturing concerns in New York and business enterprises in New York, prominent among the former being Mr. Holbrook's stock holdings in the Gorham Manufacturing Company, the General Fire Extinguisher Company and the American Screw Company.

According to the statement of Edward G. Bassett, one of the attorneys of Mr. Robinson in this city, the contention is that an agreement made with his client by Mr. Holbrook to deliver shares of stock in the Gorham company was not carried out.

"The delivery of the stock," he said, "was to have been made yesterday noon at the office of the Gorham company, at which time according to written agreement, made and signed on June 16 by Mr. Holbrook, he was to transfer 15,000 shares of the common stock of the corporation to Mr. Robinson at the price agreed upon. Mr. Robinson tendered the very large sum of money called for by the deal to Mr. Holbrook at the stipulated time, but the stock was not delivered, and inasmuch as Mr. Holbrook had previously disqualified himself by his acts in carrying out the terms of the contract, the court is of the opinion that Mr. Robinson is entitled to damages that are represented nearly by the amount of the attachment."

The writ is returnable to the Common Pleas division of the Supreme Court of this State on Aug. 1, and will be transferred to the new Superior Court, which will try that time in the session. Mr. Bassett said that Mr. Holbrook's property in New York would also be attached during the day.

Attorney Walter Vincent of the city had gone on to confer with Samuel Underhill, Mr. Robinson's New York attorney, to take legal steps against Mr. Holbrook in that city.

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CREW YIELDS TO THE FLEET.

Mutinous Sailors Surrender to Kruger's Ships Without Firing a Shot.

Deaths Likely for All, Although Men on Other Vessels Are Known to Be Disaffected.

Anxious Hours for Watchers in Odessa as the Fleet Steamed In and Surrounding the Potemkin—Armed Force Was Sent in Hostile to the Rebel Ship, and Soon the Red Flag Came Down—Mutineers Taken to the Other Vessels—Outbreak at Cronstadt, the Sailors Joining With Workmen—Some of the Potemkin's Officers Landed, and Tell the Story of the Mutiny.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

ODESSA, June 30, 6 P. M.—The mutiny has collapsed as suddenly as it began. The crew of the battleship Kniaz Potemkin Tavricheskiy today surrendered to Admiral Kruger's squadron without firing a shot.

Beyond this fact there is little to be said with absolute certainty, for the approaches to the harbor and the sea front are still barred by impassable masses of troops and communication with the warships is impossible.

It became generally known early to-day that the two battleships from Sebastopol had arrived at a point seventeen miles from Odessa overnight and anchored, but no one knew whether the crews of the vessels were loyal or not. Throughout the morning the houseboats and windows at every viewpoint in the higher parts of the town were thronged with citizens looking anxiously seaward and awaiting developments.

Presently news came that other battleships, a cruiser, several torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats had joined the first two battleships and that all were approaching at full speed. In the course of a few hours the news was verified by the appearance of the squadron.

FEARED SHIPS WERE MUTINIOUS. It entered the bay and steamed toward the Kniaz Potemkin Tavricheskiy, from which the rebel flag was still flying. Nobody could discern whether the squadron was hostile or friendly toward the rebel ship, and amid excited hopes and fears all manner of conflicting rumors spread.

At one time some excited citizens ran through the streets shouting that all the ships were mutinous and that a bombardment of the city was about to begin.

CLOSED IN ON THE POTEMKIN. As time passed and the squadron steamed on, it could be seen with binoculars that the vessels of the squadron were closing in a semicircle around the Kniaz Potemkin Tavricheskiy, which shifted shoreward. A little later ten boatloads of armed men were seen to leave the squadron for the rebel battleship, but their purpose could only be conjectured.

It could be seen, however, that the heavy guns of the squadron were all trained on the mutineer, and the hopes of the supporters of the Government revived as the position showed that the Kniaz Potemkin Tavricheskiy was doomed to surrender or be sunk.

RED FLAG HAULED DOWN. The suspense was extreme as time passed without the possibility of learning the actual happenings, but at last, to the intense relief of the watchers, the red flag was hauled down.

Not a shot was fired, and so far as could be seen, the surrender was absolutely unconditional. From the subsequent movements it seemed that the mutinous crew were being taken in the boats in small batches to the other vessels of the squadron.

WHOLE CREW MAY BE SHOT. The mutineers at first demanded amnesty, but when the squadron closed around them they reluctantly hauled down their red flag.

It is generally believed that the whole crew will be shot for the triple crime of mutiny, murder and refusal to assist the authorities to save the port from burning.

On the other hand, it would be extremely risky to shoot some 850 men when a majority of the crews of the Black Sea fleet are known to be at least incipiently disaffected.

OUTBREAK AT CRONSTADT. ST. PETERSBURG, June 30.—The boat service between St. Petersburg and Cronstadt, the naval port and fortress, was suspended this afternoon, and Cronstadt is now isolated by a large military force.

A fight began in the dockyard there this morning between the workmen and sailors on one side and the soldiers on the other. Workmen stoned the Cossacks and troops who had been stationed on the quay in anticipation of just such trouble.

This afternoon firing began, and it is supposed that the rioters obtained firearms.

The sailors struck against working ashore as laborers, even for pay, and demanded the Second Empire.

A new fact in the N. Y. Central Express Great Central Station 127 P. M. 17th Street 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION INSI DWAY

Blasting Cartridge Struck Off by Drill—Five Workmen Hurt.

Five laborers employed in a shaft of the subway at the Battery loop were injured yesterday by the explosion of a live surface dynamite cartridge. Two of the workmen went to the hospital. The shaft is opposite 7 State street, underneath the elevated railroad structure. According to Foreman O'Sullivan, the explosion would not have occurred if one of the injured men had not disobeyed instructions.

William A. Farrell, a negro, was operating a pneumatic drill, and O'Sullivan says he ordered him to drill holes two feet apart. If he had followed instructions, according to O'Sullivan, Farrell would not have struck a hole that already had a dynamite cartridge in it. The cartridge was put in the hole on Thursday.

Farrell's jaw was fractured and his right arm sprained by the explosion. Philip Toronto, who was at work near him, had his right arm broken. Three other men were bruised and cut. Farrell and Toronto were removed to the Hudson street hospital.

The explosion caused some excitement in the neighborhood. A crowd gathered, but it was impossible to see what damage had been done in the shaft. Foreman O'Sullivan says there was no damage, and that the work was not delayed ten minutes. The reserves of the Church street station were turned out, but there was nothing to do except drive the crowd away.

COUNTING UNCLE SAM'S CASH. The Task Began Yesterday—It Will Take Sixty Employees Three Months to Do It.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The task of counting the cash on hand in the Treasury, incident to the induction of Morgan H. Treat of New York into the office of United States Treasurer as the successor of Ellis H. Roberts, who has held the position for more than eight years, was begun to-day. Sixty employees are engaged in this work, which involves an inventory of the \$1,152,818,725 in the thirteen cash vaults of the Treasury.

The retiring Treasurer said that his affairs were in such shape that the count could be completed in three months, although when he came into office it lasted from July 1 to the latter part of February.

On March 31 of this year, there were 151,181,978 standard silver dollars in the Treasury; \$10,378,977 of subsidiary silver; \$3,390,675 in gold coin; \$249,939 in gold certificates; \$526,099,240 in Government bonds deposited as security for national bank note circulation; \$1,000,000,000 in United States notes; silver certificates; national bank notes in process of redemption; \$60,000,000 in the various vaults in the thirteen cash vaults of the Treasury.

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